

AGM-114 Hellfire missiles. Also included were communication equipment, electronic warfare systems, M197 20mm machine guns, Target Sight System, support equipment, spare engine containers, spare and repair parts, tools and test equipment, technical data and publications, personnel training and training equipment, U.S. government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistics support services, and other related elements of logistics and program support. The total estimated program cost was \$205 million. Major Defense Equipment (MDE) constituted \$180 million of this total.

On August 4, 2020, Congress was notified by Congressional certification transmittal number 01-20 of the addition of forty-four (44) AGM-114A Hellfire Missiles; four (4) M36E8 Inert Hellfire Captive Air Training Missiles (CATMs); twelve (12) 7.62MM M240D Machine Guns; and one hundred fourteen (114) Advanced Precision Kill Weapon System II (APKWS-II) WGU-59/B Guidance Sections. The estimated value of these MDE items was \$9.7 million and resulted in an increase of the estimated MDE cost to \$189.7 million. The total case value increased to \$214.7 million.

This transmittal reports the replacement of fifty-eight (58) AGM-114A Hellfire Missiles (MDE) with fifty-eight (58) AGM-114R (NN) Hellfire Missiles (MDE); four (4) M36E8 Inert Hellfire Captive Air Training Missiles (CATMs) (MDE) with four (4) M36E9 Inert Hellfire CATMs (MDE); and one hundred fourteen (114) Advanced Precision Kill Weapon System (APKWS-II) WGU-59/B Guidance Sections (MDE) with one hundred fourteen (114) Advanced Precision Kill Weapon System (APKWS-II) WGU-59/B Guidance Sections (Single Variant) (MDE). No additional quantities will be provided. The estimated MDE value will remain \$189.7 million. The total case value will remain \$214.7 million.

(iv) Significance: These proposed weapons systems will augment the Czech Republic's multi-mission, multi-role helicopters, increasing the Czech Republic's ability to meet current and future threats.

(v) Justification: The proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security objectives of the United States by improving the security of a NATO ally that is an important force for political stability and economic progress in Europe. It is vital to U.S. national interests to assist the Czech Republic in developing and maintaining a strong and ready self-defense capability.

(vi) Sensitivity of Technology: The AGM-114R Hellfire Missile is an air-to-surface missile with a multi-mission, multi-target, precision strike capability. The M36E9 is an inert Hellfire Captive Air Training Missile.

The Advanced Precision Kill Weapon System (APKWS) is an air-to ground weapon that consists of an APKWS Guidance Section (GS), legacy 2.75-inch MK66 Mod 4 rocket motor, and legacy MK152 and MK435/436 warhead/fuze. The APKWS is a tactical rocket system that can be launched from several platforms, offering multi-mission, multi-target capability and precision-strike lethality. These guided rockets are steered to the target by following reflected laser beam energy directed onto the target either by the launching aircraft, a second aircraft, or ground-based troops operating a laser designator.

The highest level of classification of defense articles, components, and services included in this potential sale is SECRET.

(vii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: June 22, 2022.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control

Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Arlington, VA.

Hon. ROBERT MENENDEZ,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(5)(C) of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA), as amended, we are forwarding Transmittal No. 22-0H. This notification relates to enhancements or upgrades from the level of sensitivity of technology or capability described in the Section 36(b)(1) AECA certification 14-54 of October 6, 2014.

Sincerely,

JAMES A. HURSCH,
Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 22-0H

Report of Enhancement or Upgrade of Sensitivity of Technology or Capability (Sec. 36(b)(5)(C), AECA)

(i) Purchaser: Government of Estonia.

(ii) Sec. 36(b)(1), AECA Transmittal No.: 14-54; Date: October 6, 2014; Implementing Agency: Army.

Funding Source: National Funds.

(iii) Description: On October 6, 2014, Congress was notified by Congressional certification transmittal number 14-54, of the possible sale, under Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, of three hundred fifty (350) Javelin Guided Missiles, one hundred twenty (120) Command Launch Units (CLU) with Integrated Day/Thermal Sight, one hundred two (102) Battery Coolant Units, sixteen (16) Enhanced Performance Basic Skills Trainers (EPBST), one hundred two (102) Missile Simulation Rounds (MSR), spare and repair parts, rechargeable and non-rechargeable batteries, battery chargers and dischargers, support equipment, publications and technical data, personnel training and training equipment, U.S. Government and contractor representative engineering, technical and logistics support services, and other related logistics support. The estimated total cost was \$55 million. Major Defense Equipment (MDE) constituted \$42 million of this total.

On February 21, 2019, Congress was notified by Congressional certification transmittal number 19-0D, of the inclusion of an additional one hundred thirty (130) Javelin Block 1 (FGM-148) missiles (MDE). The addition of these items resulted in a revised total MDE cost of \$75.6 million. The total estimated case value increased to \$91 million.

This transmittal reports the inclusion of an additional one hundred fifty-six (156) Jav-

elin Block 1 (FGM-148F) missiles (MDE). This inclusion will result in a revised MDE value of \$111.6 million. The total estimated case value will increase to \$127 million.

(iv) Significance: Estonia plays an important role in strengthening deterrence capabilities on the northeastern flank of NATO. Sale of the requested items will significantly enhance this NATO partner's ability to counter threats posed by armored and hardened targets, greatly increasing NATO's overall security, and providing a demonstrable deterrent effect.

(v) Justification: This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security of the United States by improving the security of a NATO Ally that continues to be an important force for political stability and economic progress in Europe.

(vi) Sensitivity of Technology: The Sensitivity of Technology statement contained in the original notification applies to items reported here.

The highest level of classification of defense articles, components, and services included in this potential sale is UNCLASSIFIED.

(vii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: June 22, 2022.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Arlington, VA.

Hon. ROBERT MENENDEZ,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 22-17, concerning the Air Force's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to NATO Support and Procurement Agency (NSPA) as Lead Nation for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$22.7 million. After this letter is delivered to your office, we plan to issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale.

Sincerely,

JAMES A. HURSCH,
Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 22-17

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) Prospective Purchaser: NATO Support and Procurement Agency (NSPA) as Lead

Nation for Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom

(ii) Total Estimated Value:

Major Defense Equipment* \$21.8 million.

Other \$ 0.9 million.

Total \$22.7 million.

Funding Source: National Funds

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase: Foreign Military Sales (FMS) case N4-D-YAB, was below congressional notification threshold at \$1.87 million (\$1.78 million in MDE) and included forty (40) GBU-39/B Small Diameter Bombs, Increment I. NATO Support and Procurement Agency as Lead Nation has requested the case be amended to include the below listed, additional MDE and non-MDE items and services. This amendment will push the current case above the MDE notification threshold and thus requires notification of the entire case.

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):

Two hundred seventy-nine (279) GBU-39/B Small Diameter Bombs, Increment I.

Two hundred four

(204) FMU-152 Fuzes.

Two hundred four (204) MK-82 500LB General Purpose Bombs.

Fifty (50) BLU-109 2000LB Hard Target Penetrator Bombs.

Non-MDE:

Also included are smoke signal cartridges; engineering and technical support and assistance; and other related elements of logistical and program support.

(iv) Military Department: Air Force (N4-D-YAB).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: None.

(vi) Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid: None known at this time.

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold: See Attached Annex.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: June 22, 2022.

*As defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

NATO Support and Procurement Agency (NSPA)—Precision Guided Munitions

NATO Support and Procurement Agency as Lead Nation has requested the possible sale of two hundred thirty-nine (239) GBU-39/B Small Diameter Bombs, Increment I; two hundred four (204) FMU-152 fuzes; two hundred four (204) MK-82 500LB General Purpose Bombs; and fifty (50) BLU-109 2000LB Hard Target Penetrator Bombs, that will be added to a previously implemented case. The original FMS case, valued at \$1.87 million, included forty (40) GBU-39/B Small Diameter Bombs, Increment I. Therefore, this notification is for a total of two hundred seventy-nine (279) GBU-39/B Small Diameter Bombs, Increment I; two hundred four (204) FMU-152 fuzes; two hundred four (204) MK-82 500LB General Purpose Bombs; and fifty (50) BLU-109 2000LB Hard Target Penetrator Bombs. Also included are smoke signal cartridges; engineering and technical support and assistance; and other related elements of logistical and program support. The total estimated cost is \$22.7 million.

This proposed sale supports the foreign policy and national security of the United States by increasing the flexibility of Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, and the United Kingdom, twelve NATO nations and one NATO enhanced opportunity partner nation, to contribute to overseas contingency operations. This sale increases the quantity

of precision-guided munitions within NATO and allows for their pre-coordinated transfer in support of national and NATO requirements.

The proposed sale will improve NATO's capability to meet current and future ground threats with precision. NATO will use the enhanced capability as a deterrent to regional threats, and to increase interoperability within contingency operations. Many of the purchasing nations already have precision-guided munitions in their inventories and will all have no difficulty absorbing these munitions into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of this equipment and support will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The principal contractors for production are the Boeing Corporation, St. Louis, MO; and Raytheon Missile Systems, Tucson, AZ. The principal contractor for integration is unknown and will be determined during contract negotiations. There are no known off-set agreements proposed in connection with this potential sale.

Implementation of this proposed sale will not require the assignment of any additional U.S. Government or contractor representatives to NATO.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 22-17

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act

Annex Item No. vii

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology

1. The GBU-39 Small Diameter Bomb Increment 1 (SDB-1) is a 250 pound GPS-aided inertial navigation system, small autonomous, day or night, adverse weather, conventional, air-to-ground precision glide weapon able to strike fixed and stationary relocatable non-hardened targets from standoff ranges. It is intended to provide aircraft with an ability to carry a high number of bombs. Aircraft are able to carry four SDBs in place of one 2,000 pound bomb.

2. The Joint Programmable Fuze (JPF) FMU-152 is a multi-delay, multi-arm and proximity sensor compatible with general purpose blast, frag and hardened-target penetrator weapons. The JPF settings are cockpit selectable in flight when used with numerous precision-guided weapons.

3. MK-82 General Purpose (GP) bomb is a 500 pound, free-fall, unguided, low-drag weapon used for attacking soft and intermediately protected targets.

4. The BLU-109 is a 2,000 pound hard target penetrator warhead designed to penetrate hardened structures before detonating.

5. The highest level of classification of defense articles, components, and services included in this potential sale is SECRET.

6. If a technologically advanced adversary were to obtain knowledge of the specific hardware and software elements, the information could be used to develop countermeasures that might reduce weapon system effectiveness or be used in the development of a system with similar or advanced capabilities.

7. A determination has been made that NATO Support and Procurement Agency (NSPA) and the participating countries can provide substantially the same degree of protection for the sensitive technology being released as the U.S. Government. This sale is necessary in furtherance of the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives outlined in the Policy Justification.

8. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal have been authorized for release and export to NSPA, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Hun-

gary, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, and the United Kingdom.

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT

Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, I rise today to discuss and express my support for the Columbia River Federal Power System. The federal dams on the Columbia River System are a boon to the Pacific Northwest and stands as an example to other hydropower projects across the country and the world. Its capacity to generate always-on, base-load carbon-free power is vital not just to the Northwest, but relied upon by our friends in surrounding regions as well. The dams also bring substantial benefits for flood control, local recreation, irrigation, navigation, wildlife conservation, and industry. Even Idaho, my landlocked home State, is able to have a working seaport because of the navigation benefits provided by these dams, sending Idaho's products all around the world in an efficient, cost-effective, and low-carbon manner. As additional challenges have risen, scientists and managers at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers have adapted to ensure the dams are still beneficial to humans and our natural environment.

In the Water Resources Development Act before the Senate today, there is a seemingly innocuous but rather consequential and far-reaching study directed at aquatic habitat restoration in the Columbia River Basin. Other studies in this section are small enough to be measured in acres or at largest, a portion of a state. The Columbia River Basin spans nearly 260,000 square miles and reaches into seven States. This is not a small, localized review but instead an authorization for a comprehensive study on anything relating to aquatic restoration in one of the largest basins in the country.

This may sound benign to my colleagues who are not from the Northwest, but this issue is not a new or small one. I have been discussing the Columbia River System and salmon recovery since my early days in the Idaho Legislature. Improving salmon and steelhead populations in the Northwest is an important goal and one I have long supported. What I cannot, however, support are the constant efforts to remove the benefits provided by our hydropower system under the guise of salmon recovery. The fact of the matter is we have studied this river and these dams ad nauseam. Most recently, we completed the Columbia River System Operations review, which specifically considered whether dam breaching was necessary for fish recovery and determined the opposite. It is pointless and irresponsible to spend further taxpayer dollars considering dam breaching.

This brings me back to the study in title II. I appreciate very much the chairman and ranking member working with me to place appropriate